

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2242.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ..... PROPRIETORS 7,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS — CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLIDAY, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK
Hon. B. LAYTON
Chief Manager—HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER—SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £3,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

" " " " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES  
OF THE  
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 11 SATURDAYS, 10 to 11. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250, at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS,  
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.  
11 to 2 P.M. every half hour.  
4 to 6 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10:30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10:40 A.M. 11 to 1:30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

9, 10, 10:30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars. Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

## Intimations.

**A. HAHN,**  
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.  
PIANOS FOR SALE  
ON HIRE  
Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.  
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A MAGNIFICENT lot of Toys for Children's Amusement during the hot Summer Months.  
Hard Wood Building Blocks in many sizes.  
Race Games and Steeplechases.  
Magnetic Fish.  
Boxes of Tools for Boys.  
Boxes of Dolls Furniture.  
Dolls and Dolls Houses & Wardrobes complete.  
Shuttlecock and Tennis.  
Boxes of Nine Pins.  
Coloured Picture Blocks.  
Boxes of Soldiers.  
Dolls in great variety.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1889.

Cows, Horses, Elephants, &c., &c.  
Tea and Dinner Sets.  
Boxes of White Wood Games.  
Drums and other Musical Instruments.  
Skipping Ropes, Gardening Tools.  
Butterfly Catchers.  
New Men's Tennis Shoes.  
New Framed Pictures.  
New Photo Frames and Screens.  
Boxing Gloves.  
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.  
Straight Cut

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THE  
**HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.**

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

SUMMER SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED.

FANCY STRIPE SERGE SUITINGS.  
FANCY STRIPE FLANNEL SUITINGS.  
FANCY STRIPE and CHECK TENNIS FLANNELS.  
FANCY STRIPE and CHECK SPUN SILK COATINGS.  
WHITE SERGE and FLANNEL SUITINGS.  
DUCKS and DRILLS for PATROL SUITS.

FANCY SPUN SILKS, FLANNELS etc., for TENNIS SHIRTS.

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and PANTS, WHITE and FANCY COL. LISLE THREAD HOSE, SUMMER MERINO HOSE, SPUN SILK HOSE, BALBRIGGAN HOSE, LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, GAUZE FLANNEL TENNIS SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS, POCKET HANKIECHERS, BRACES, CRICKET BELTS, TENNIS BELTS, SILK UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, STRAW HATS, PITH HATS, TERAI HATS, TENNIS SHOES, WHITE CANVAS SHOES, KID BOOTS and SHOES, SCARVES, TIES, DRAWERS, SILK JASHERS in new COLORS, &c., &c.

**HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.**

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

IMPORTERS OF TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

FRESH TOBACCOES.  
Richmond Gem Curly Cut.  
Old Rip.  
Wills' Three Castles.  
Wills' Bristol Bird's Eye.  
Cope's Golden Cloud.  
Varberough's Golden Rain.  
Happy Thought.  
Dollar Brand.  
Golden Eagle.  
Star Mixture.

FRESH CIGARETTES.  
Sweet Caporals.  
Kinney's Straight Cuts.  
Little Beauties.  
Richmond Straight Cut.  
Virginia Brights.  
Duke's Cameo.  
Kinney's Special Favours.  
Straight Cut.  
Cleopatra Egyptian Flowers.  
Sweet Caporals Selected.  
Kinney's Half Caporals.

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SWEET CAPORALS.

MANILA CIGARS.  
Regalia Britannica—Media Regalia—Flor de Prezados.  
Cilindros—Principes—Caprichos—Princesa.  
Exquisitos—Non Plus Ultra—Reina Victoria.  
Regios—Regalia Imperial—Regalia Oriental.

A large assortment of Meerschaum, Briar Root and Asbestos Pipes, Meerschaum and Amber Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Russia, Morocco and Calf Cigar and Cigarette Cases, and every description of Smoker's Requisites!

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

FOR SALE,  
NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS,

BY MATTEL, GOUNOD, STEPHEN ADAMS, DENYN, MOLLOY, and DIETL.  
NEW PIANO SOLOS,

PLANQUETTE'S NEW COMIC OPERA "PAUL JONES."

Also,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL THE SONGS IN THE LATEST GAIETY BURLESQUE OPERA "FAUST UP TO DATE."

**LEANE CRAWFORD & CO.**

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889.

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ROBERT LANG & CO.,  
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SUMMER GOODS.

WE are now Showing our NEW STOCK of COATING, TROPICAL TWEEDS, SERGES, FLANNELS, DRILLS, TERAI, PITH, and STRAW HATS and GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1889.

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**W. POWELL & CO.**  
EX S.S. "GLENFRUIN."  
AMERICAN ICE CHESTS  
(Newest Design).

ICE CHISELS.  
ICE PAELS.

ICE CHIPPERS.  
ICE PITCHERS, &c.

**W. POWELL & CO.**

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 13th May, 1889.

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## Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public business, TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,

Chief Manager.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS,

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Agent, Hongkong.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,

H. A. HERBERT,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

HONGKONG, 22nd May, 1889.

OFFICERS in Command of Her Majesty's Military and Naval Forces, Members of both Councils, Bishops, Judges, Heads of Government Departments, Consuls General, and Consuls of Foreign Powers, Naval and Military Officers of Field or corresponding rank, who intend being present at the *Levee* on the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, are requested to be at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, at 20 minutes before 11 o'clock.

By Command,

F. H. MAY,

Acting Private Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

HONGKONG, 22nd May, 1889.

ADY DES VIEUX will receive visitors at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, Her Majesty's BIRTHDAY, from 3.30 to 5 p.m.

F. H. MAY,

Acting Private Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

HONGKONG, 22nd May, 1889.

In order to obviate difficulties which have arisen on previous occasions, it is requested that (in accordance with the ordinary practice elsewhere) every gentleman who attends the *Levee* of His Excellency the Governor on Her Majesty's BIRTH DAY will bring with him, to be handed to the A. D. C. in waiting, a card, with his name written or printed upon it in readily legible letters.

F. H. MAY,

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

## Intimations.

### CARBON CONES AND CASES.

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VAPOURS FOR MEDICAL AND SANITARY PURPOSES.

THIS ingenious invention places within our reach a handy means of diffusing Vapours. The Cones are charged with various liquids, viz.—White Rose, Heliotrope, Carbolic Acid, etc., for Perfuming Apartments.

Terebene, Iodine, Sulphurous Acid, etc., for Inhalation.

Special Cones are prepared for the Destruction of Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Cockroaches, etc.

Extra large Cones for disinfecting Hospital Wards, etc.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,**  
L I M I T E D,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
HONGKONG.  
(Telephone No. 60.)  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

### WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S  
PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS,  
THE BEST IN THE MARKET  
FOR MEDICINAL AND TOILET USE.  
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure Phenol or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical Climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally. They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation of the Skin—cure, and prevent prickly heat, and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms, to suit all requirements:

#### STRONG MEDICINAL.

In Single Tablet Boxes, White, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

#### MEDIUM.

Three Tablets in a Box. ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.

#### TOILET SOAP.

Three Tablets in a Box. ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, 50¢.

#### WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP.

In Single Tablet Boxes. BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLEAS AND ALL 'PEDICULOUS' PARASITES.

It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, sex, or size.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

#### WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT TOILET SOAPS.

Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing Irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

#### WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP.

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into any Soap. Specially recommended to all who have a very delicate Skin easily affected by wind and weather.

#### WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET SOAPS.

A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the principal difference between them being more one of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the base of all is the same, but the perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced from time to time as occasion requires.

PLEASE OBSERVE.—Each Tablet bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps—ATKINSONS, CALVERTS, COLGATES, LUBIN'S, PEAKS, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
Hongkong, May, 1889.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

It is passing strange that it should be left to a Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China to indicate the anomaly of an extensive shipping industry existing in this colony without any proper regulation existing as to the right of British-owned vessels carrying the national flags. Successive Governors of the colony have been wont to dwell with enthusiasm upon the enormous development of Hongkong's shipping industries, and yet, strange to say, one section, and a by no means despotic section, of this industry, namely, steam launches and like adjuncts have been allowed to languish in the cold shade of official neglect, and left to

develop under disabilities little less than disgraceful to the national dignity. Nor is this indifference confined to steam launches, for even pleasure yachts come within the same category. It would seem that while every nation in the world throws the flags over the property of their nationals on land as well as afloat, Great Britain is alone the solitary exception in this part of the world, at all events as represented by Hongkong. According to existing ordinances a British subject is debarred from using the flag of his nationality in yachts, steam launches, and all descriptions of small craft, except under restrictions which amount to a prohibition, while the citizens of all other countries can fly their respective flags with impunity. In the Levant, Mozambique, on the coast of Africa and Australia, and even in the Straits Settlements special legislation has long existed, providing for the right of the flag to small vessels as well as large which contribute to commercial progress. We have yet to learn that the citizens of the British Colony of Hongkong have lesser claims to this privilege than those of any other colonial possession of the Empire, or that it is right that in the year of grace 1889 a vessel of 10 tons burthen should be compelled to submit to the same regulations as are incumbent on a vessel of 1,000 tons. Can anything be more absurd than that the numerous small craft engaged in contributing to the progressive development of this port should be treated as nondescripts, hermaphrodite crafts having no recognised status whatever amongst British shipping and being actually liable to seizure and confiscation as pirates if challenged by a war vessel of any nationality outside the limits of the Colonial Waters! Merchant vessels' boats can fly the red ensign, but for the P. and O. launches for instance, or for our yachting sports to indulge in the exhibition of the national flag is a breach of the law as it stands. So far back as 1872 the Government of the Straits Settlements recognized the necessity of legislating in this respect and it says much for the legal acumen displayed in framing *Ordinances II of 1872 and IX of 1873* that they have met the requirements of the situation to the present time. If similar ordinances had been in existence here there would have been no trouble in regard to questions like that of the *Paris*, for full provision is made in them for special surveys called by doubting parties, and it is actually provided that if the Government survey does not give satisfaction, the Governor can appoint two or more independent surveyors to settle any question in dispute. Vessels are classified from 150 tons downwards; and in the case of small vessels employed in the Straits they come under class III, viz: "Local steam-vessels," as follows:—

III.—In the case of Local steam-vessels; that there shall be on board thereof for service one second class Engineer with a certificate of competency or service as required by this ordinance for second class Engineers."

Further under clause 29 it provides that—

"It shall be lawful for the Governor to exempt from the operation of this Ordinance, any local steam-vessel not exceeding thirty tons register."

The advantages accruing from the local shipping industry of this colony are so palpable and so generally acknowledged as to require no further demonstration from us. That the same is deserving of proper protection and official encouragement, we hope, is also equally patent; and that it is the anomalous condition of affairs now existing should be put an end to must be recognized by every one, including, we venture to believe, our respected Governor. Sir WILLIAM DIXON has administered the governments of many British Colonies, and we feel sure that he will have no difficulty in calling to mind the special provisions made in these different colonies in regard to local shipping industries to meet the respective exigencies of the situation. In Newfoundland, for instance, this industry is carefully nourished by colonial legislation, and as the same is of not less vital concern here, we trust we shall not be disappointed in assuming that His Excellency will promptly apply the remedy required in the thorough and complete manner which has so far distinguished his administration in Hongkong.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN PLOT.

LONDON, May 20th. Hundreds of people have been arrested in Russia, including officers of the Army, for being connected with a plot against the life of the Czar.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The British Government has abandoned the Sugar Bill.

THE "ARDGAY."

Telegraphic information was received from Cochin-China this morning that the steamship *Ardgay* had been floated in the coffer-dam, her stem pointed seawards, and afterwards the vessel was moved without any serious trouble a

distance of eighty feet. This would appear to indicate that all great difficulties have at last been removed, and that in a very short time the *Ardgay* will once more be in deep water.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO-MORROW being Queen's Birth-day, there will be no issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

H.M.S. *Rattler* left Amoy for Tamsui on the 16th inst.

St. Louis boasts of a dwarf barber less than four feet high. He must be a little shaver.

A FRENCH scientist has recently computed the height of Adam at 123 feet and that of Eve as 118. No wonder they fell.

A NUMBER of gentlemen had a conference with the Governor this afternoon to consider the possibility of forming a corps of Rifle Volunteers.

FIRST Tailor. "Do you bow to your customers when you meet them in the streets?" Second ditto: "Well, as a rule I do, but I always cut my misfits!"

BARNUM has presented the New York Museum of Natural History with the skeleton of Jumbo. From the showman's point of view it is worth \$500 a week for exhibition purposes.

We are informed that Mr. J. Marinbark, furniture-maker, upholsterer, etc., has succeeded in floating his business into a limited liability Company, the concern having been registered a couple of days ago.

THE Princess of Wales has suddenly fallen off in her looks to an appalling extent. From being the handsomest and most youthful woman of her years in all the kingdom, she is now said to be only a much-made-up caricature of her younger self.

THE worthy individual who occupies the position of finisher of the law at Fort Smith, Ark., who has sprung the trap on about seventy men, says that if the condemned will only behave himself and follow directions he can make his death as painless as turning over in bed.

THE recent departures and changes in the Police force have necessitated a number of promotions. The appointments of Acting Sergeants Harkins and Phelps are confirmed, Inspector Bremer is raised to the first class, Inspector Stanton to the second, and Sergeant Butler to the third class of Inspector, Lance Sergeants Ford, Euanson, and McIvor are confirmed, and P.C.'s Stewart, McIvor, and Gillies raised to sergeant.

SINCE the death by "suicide" of the Crown Prince Rudolph there seems to have been a mania for self-destruction in the Austrian army. Several prominent officers have killed themselves, and a peculiar case is that of the last one, Lieutenant Mangusius. He secretly loaded a rifle, then gave it to a private and told him to aim the weapon at his (the officer's) eye, as a test of whether he knew the correct manner of so doing. The Lieutenant gave the command "Make ready!" "Present!" "Fire!" and then fell dead with the bullet through his brain. The petrified private was found guiltless of blame, as he had only obeyed orders.

WE take the following from Messrs. Whealock & Co's Shanghai freight market report of the 18th instant:—"We have a fair market to report in freight during the last two weeks and hear several sailing vessels have been chartered in the South for different voyages from the North. There is also a small demand for steamers to battle with, with results that cannot now be estimated; for it is one of the characteristics of typhoid fever that 'even though the first assault is repelled fatal consequences may take place at some date more or less distant.' The typhoid visitation in Melbourne is a terrible one, and it seems all the more terrible because of the wealth and prosperity of the place. Typhoid has been getting worse and worse in Melbourne for ten years or more; but although the city has grown in wealth and importance, no effectual step has been taken to cope with a disease which is decimating the population. There has been legislation of a sort, but it has availed nothing. The fact is that the Melbourne sewerage system is defective, if a network of open drains is to be called a sewerage system at all. The weak point of the city has been written about and talked about for years, but nothing practical has been done. Money has been spent for exhibitions, grand orchestras, and so on, but when it is a question of saving the lives of the people none seems to be forthcoming. However, typhoid is growing at such a rate that it will have to be attacked.

THE SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Pulse Judge.)

THE McDRENN CASE.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case as follows:—"This is a claim for \$900, under a clause in the separation deed which runs as follows:—"

"That the said James Joseph McDrean will, during the joint lives of himself and the said Jane Francis McDrean, if they so long live separate from each other, and the said Jane

Francis McDrean shall live a chaste life, as the said John Brown Ost, his executors and administrators, the sum of \$15 a month for the following six months and the sum of \$20 per month after the expiration of the six months, in trust for the said Jane Francis McDrean."

It is for the recovery of the monthly instalments that the action is brought. The defendant really sets up two defences. The first is concealment adulterous prior to the death—that is to say she was pregnant at the time, without the knowledge of her husband. On the evidence it seems that about a month after signing this deed, which speaks for itself as to the date of execution, Dr. Cantlie's motion if he will word it more strongly, and make it a vote of censure, Dr. Cantlie not quite so indignantly as all else to Mr. Francis seconds without adding anything very strong." Motion passed.

Special meeting to deal with the matter decided upon for that day.

Surveyor-General rises to explain that he must insist on having notice of questions, but nobody listens, and he sits down in the middle

of the room.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenorchy*, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong this afternoon.

At the Picture Gallery.—Lady: "What a splendid work of art! How ravishing! If I only knew who . . ." Delighted Artist (stepping forward): "Allow me, me in Fraulein, to introduce myself to you as the painter of this picture. Pray, what is it you wish to know?" Lady: "I should be glad if you could tell me where the model of this painting had her hair made up?"

WITH reference to the Petition sent in to the Government on the 14th inst. on the Drainage at the Peak, the following reply has been given:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 18th May, 1889.

Sir—I have the honor, by direction of the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter the 14th instant respecting the unsatisfactory state of the drainage at the Peak, and to state that the matter is receiving His Excellency's earnest attention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK STEWART,

Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable P. Ryrie, and others.

THE life insurance companies have made of the question of longevity almost a determined science, with an ample array of figures and rules. According to these the average man who has reached the age of sixty has still a little less, and the average woman who has reached the age of sixty a little more, than fourteen years to live. But the expectation of life does not, relatively, diminish with the advance of years, for at eighty the man's chance is somewhat less, and the woman's somewhat more, than five years and a half. According to the English standards, the persons who live longest are members of the clergy, while in other pursuits longevity ranks in the following order: Farmers, merchants, soldiers, clerks, teachers and physicians.

THE following remarks from the Sydney Morning Herald of April 30th convey a warning to the sanitary reformers of Hongkong which ought not to be lost sight of:—Typhoid fever is a scourge with us, but in Melbourne it has become almost a plague. According to the telegram which we published yesterday no less than 3,679 cases have been reported to the Central Board of Health since the 1st December, of which 368, or more than one in ten, were fatal. But it is not at all clear that these figures represent the full gravity of the situation; indeed it is pretty certain that they do not. Our neighbours have much more stringent regulations with regard to the reporting of disease than we have here, but the fact that several Melbourne doctors have been prosecuted for not making public the cases of typhoid that came into their hands, seems to indicate that the extent of the outbreak is not known even yet. However, the situation as revealed by the official figures is bad enough. Nearly 400 deaths in five months from a preventable disease is a fact which might well shock any community. But this is not all. Making allowance for the attacks not reported we get a total of something like 4,000 cases of typhoid in less than half a year. This means that 4,000 members of the community have had prolonged illness to battle with, with results that cannot now be estimated; for it is one of the characteristics of typhoid fever that 'even though the first assault is repelled fatal consequences may take place at some date more or less distant.' The typhoid visitation in Melbourne is a terrible one, and it seems all the more terrible because of the wealth and prosperity of the place. Typhoid has been getting worse and worse in Melbourne for ten years or more; but although the city has grown in wealth and importance, no effectual step has been taken to cope with a disease which is decimating the population. There has been legislation of a sort, but it has availed nothing. The fact is that the Melbourne sewerage system is defective, if a network of open drains is to be called a sewerage system at all. The weak point of the city has been written about and talked about for years, but nothing practical has been done. Money has been spent for exhibitions, grand orchestras, and so on, but when it is a question of saving the lives of the people none seems to be forthcoming. However, typhoid is growing at such a rate that it will have to be attacked.

THE SANITARY CIRCUS.

Regular meeting held yesterday afternoon.

Part of the Board punctual this time, including our only Q.C., with a pile of law-books in front

of him and a first impression on his countenance.

The new Surveyor-General introduced by General Gordon. Shakes hands all round—with Mr. Francis last. Mr. Francis immediately afterwards expresses his determination to have the motion that he made last week, relative to the prosecution of the Surveyor-General for permitting a nuisance, put on the minutes. Very

astonishing to the Board.

Mr. Francis alters his motion to suit Dr. Cantlie.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

evasions. The present condition of the Pokfulam water was entirely unconnected with the rainfall; it was not only unfit for drinking but unfit for bathing in. The public wanted an investigation by some one in authority to ascertain through whose blundering this thing had happened and some promise that some definite steps would be taken immediately to see what was the exact state of affairs and to find some remedy. Mr. Cooper's suggestion that people should filter the water was ridiculous, because people could not filter all the water necessary for household purposes.

General Gordon suggested that the Board make a request to the Surveyor General for information on the subject and hold a special meeting on an early date.

The Surveyor General suggested this day week for the special meeting.

Dr. Cantlie said he had only dealt with the subject preliminarily. If they met this day week it would give the Surveyor General or Mr. Cooper time to answer the questions he had put. If they could get that information it would be excellent work—when it is possible, the filter beds of the Pokfulam Reservoir may be finished, and if the Tytam water can be put into the present Pokfulam pipes. Meantime something must be done. The only danger was from the mud. He had satisfied himself there was no organic matter found its way from the gathering ground into the Reservoir. It was not possible to filter the mud. Alum, however, was a good precipitate. He proposed, therefore, that a table should be made out stating the quantity of alum required, and that alum should be applied and grates to all who applied. His own experience was that three grains or about half a salt spoonful of alum was required for a gallon of water.

The President said the water required 24 hours to settle and there were few residents who could store a sufficient quantity. He doubted if there would be any applications for alum. He had represented the matter very strongly to the Government as far as regards the Hospital and had insisted on having tanks provided.

The Surveyor General said that steps had already been taken to improve Pokfulam water with alum.

Mr. Francis—What process has been adopted?

The Surveyor General—That is a question I would prefer answering next week. The matter has not been lost sight of either before my arrival or since; and from the conversations I have had with Mr. Cooper, I am sure that everything has been done that can be done under the circumstances. In the future everything that lies in my power will be done.

Mr. Francis said he would like to add to Dr. Cantlie's motion. That the promptest possible measures be taken to provide a proper water supply. He also suggested that to the questions put by Dr. Cantlie be added 'What is the cause of the present contamination so far in excess of the ordinary contamination from rain-fall?'

Something evidently had gone wrong and the feeling was that the greater part of the water was run out and some measures taken for cleaning out the reservoir before there was any adequate supply of water in the Colony.

The Surveyor-General said he did not think he was called upon to answer that question.

Mr. Francis said the Board was not entitled to put it, but he thought the Surveyor General had agreed to give all information and it was a question that eminently concerned the public.

The President said he did not think the public cared how it took place. All they wanted to know was when they were to get clean water.

Mr. Francis said that was an extremely pleasant way of slurring over blunders.

The President—The question is when it is to be remedied. If anybody wants to make any attack on a public department, I do not think this is the place.

Mr. Francis—The sooner the Board is put at an end to the better, then.

The President—if so, you had better propose it.

It was agreed to adjourn the discussion to next week, in order to allow the Surveyor General time to reply to Dr. Cantlie's question.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(DR. HARTIGAN TO THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.)

Hermitage West,

May 15th, 1889.

F. A. Cooper, Esq., Acting Surveyor General, Hongkong.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the fact that during the greater portion of the last three months the sole water-supply to the houses along the Caine Road and vicinity, including my residence, has been a brown liquid which may by courtesy be called 'water,' but might certainly be more aptly described as a strong decoction of mud. It is unnecessary to point out to a Sanitary Engineer that such a supply is totally unsuitable for drinking purposes, and even for ordinary household use is most unsatisfactory, and as a cleansing agent practically useless.

Hitherto I have made no complaint, understanding that certain improvements were being carried out at the Pokfulam reservoir, but the matter is now becoming serious, and is not a mere personal inconvenience but a public danger. I venture therefore to hope that you will give it your early and earnest consideration. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HARTIGAN, M.D.

(THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL TO DR. HARTIGAN.)

Public Works Department,

15th May, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date re water supply. I very much regret that the recent heavy rain, occurring after a prolonged drought, has caused the water to become unusually muddy.

The construction of filter beds is contemplated, which will no doubt very much improve the water, but until these are constructed, I am afraid nothing can be done to clear the water, unless private consumers filter it on their own premises.

I may add that a weak solution of alum precipitates a large proportion of the matter in suspension in a very short time.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. COOPER,

Acting Surveyor General.

Dr. Hartigan.

(DR. HARTIGAN TO THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL.)

Hongkong, May 16th.

F. A. Cooper, Esq., Acting Surveyor General.

Sir,—In your reply to my letter of yesterday's date re water supply, you state that the recent heavy rain has caused the water to become unusually muddy, and the construction of filter beds is contemplated and that until these are constructed nothing can be done to clear the water unless private consumers filter it on their own premises, and you finally suggest the use of alum as a precipitant. Filtration on the premises is, as you must be aware, practically impossible, except in quantities sufficient only for table use.

I may also remark that ordinary filters were never intended for muddy water and, if used for such, very soon become choked and useless.

Alum certainly improves the appearance, but not the quality of the water. It has been used in this house for some time, and found by no means satisfactory. It is now about a fortnight since we have had any heavy rains; during my residence in the Colony I have never previously seen the Pokfulam water in a dirty condition for more than a day or so after the cessation of the rain. There must therefore be some cause of recent origin to account for the present increased and prolonged pollution. It may also be permitted to point out that the rainy season has not yet commenced so that if nothing can be done, on your own showing, the water, bad as it is acknowledged to be now, must necessarily be rendered more impure during the coming months, until finally it becomes liquid mud. Am I then to understand that consumers now being supplied with the Pokfulam Reservoir are to be ridiculed in a *bona fide* concern and those connected with it?

I am &c.,  
WILLIAM HARTIGAN.

DR. HARTIGAN TO THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

The Acting Surveyor General.

Sir,—I sent a letter to your office before 10 a.m. on May 16th to which no answer has been received.

The matter is one of urgency, in the present condition of the Pokfulam water-supply.

May I request a reply to the question contained in my communication at your earliest convenience.

I am &c.,  
WILLIAM HARTIGAN.

(THE ACTING SURVEYOR GENERAL TO DR. HARTIGAN.)

Public Works Department,

20th May, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honour, in reply to yours of the 16th and 20th instant, to state that all that can be done will be done to improve the Pokfulam water supply.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. COOPER,  
pro. Surveyor General.

Dr. Hartigan.

(DR. HARTIGAN TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SANITARY BOARD.)

Hongkong, May 22nd, 1889.

H. MacCallum, Esq., Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Sir,—I have the honor to request that you will lay the accompanying correspondence before the members of the Sanitary Board, at their meeting this day. The subject of water-supply is one of such acknowledged importance that I have no hesitation in asking the Board to give it their best attention, and to urge most strongly on the Government the absolute necessity of taking immediate steps to remedy so crying a evil as this correspondence discloses. No public company would be permitted by the Government to distribute water to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom such as is now being supplied 'by authority' from the Reservoir at Pokfulam.

A remedy can be found, the application may entail some trouble, but certainly presents no insuperable difficulty. My question to the Surveyor General, to which I have got no satisfactory answer, is: 'Are we to be supplied for an indefinite period with filthy water?' If the Pokfulam supply cannot be improved quickly (and six months is, I believe the time mentioned), the Tytam water can be temporarily distributed by junction with the existing mains or in other such manner as engineers can suggest. For those on levels higher than Tytam can supply, provisional means for filtering the comparatively small quantity of Pokfulam water required might be adopted.

The Government are responsible for its present disgraceful condition. They should be called upon to provide a remedy. A strong resolution to this effect, emanating from the only Sanitary authority in the Colony, will, even if ignored by the Government, encourage long-suffering consumers to persevere in their efforts for redress, and strengthen the position of their representatives when advocating their claims in Council.—I am &c.,

WILLIAM HARTIGAN, M.D.

## JELEBU JOTTINGS.

Under the above heading a correspondent, whom we have no difficulty in identifying as Mr. William Dunman, chief promoter of the lately established Jelebu Mining and Trading Company, Limited, sends some comments to the Singapore *Stratford Times* on our criticism of this so-called trading enterprise. We will give our readers an opportunity of carefully masterning Mr. Dunman's opinions, and since that excellent young man has thrown down the gage of defiance, we promise at the first opportunity to honestly traverse the justification he has evidently been at very great pains to place before his friends. Here is Mr. Dunman's contribution to the newspaper literature of the Straits Settlements!—

"We don't get many papers up here, but, as a matter of course, a kind friend sent us the *Hongkong Telegraph* containing the somewhat similar criticism of 'Jelebu.' It does not require 'joss' to recognize the pen of the 'Old Sportsman.' I always considered one of the principal attributes of a 'sport' to be a fair field and no favor, consequently I consider it is going, somewhat against those principles for him to use such terms as 'swindle' when he begins by admitting that he does not even know where the State of Jelebu is! And when he refers to the Company's 'undiscovered tin deposits' he further displays his utter ignorance of his subject, seeing that every one of the mines now in operation are doing very well, and also that pretty well every one of the selections have been thoroughly prospected. He is quite right in saying that the manager had not been down 40 feet to find the karang; fortunately for Jelebu this lies at an average of 5 to 6 feet from the surface.

"Quoting from memory, I believe Mr. Becker, in his Panjung Report, specially referred to alluvial tin mining as a 'British affair altogether, and one not requiring special mining experience, and I have reason to believe Mr. Becker's name is considered in every way trustworthy in Hong Kong."

"After all, what did the 'Old Sportsman' know about 'priests' devils' and type before he left the office of the Dock Co.? And still his editorial is considered by some to be printed on the best paper of any eastern periodical!

"I always considered him an excellent Judge of pony flesh—that is, any one else's—and about the worst possible, by his long string of useless ones. And as he says so much about tin mining, no doubt he is equally conversant with that topic.

"While on this subject, I may refer to a Company well known by many to their cost, both in

Hongkong and Shanghai. I mean the Selangor Tin Mining Company. In order to work these alluvial deposits, skilled mining engineers were brought out from home, expensive machinery pumps and what not, no doubt to work on the most scientific principles. What was the result? Utter failure, and on very rich tin land. And how do we know that the land was so good? Simply because it was bought for a mere song by a Chinaman, who worked it on the principle generally in vogue in the States, with the result that he is a millionaire.

"A man has to fight hard with himself to publicly admit that he is wrong, or has wronged others, but should the report of the first year's working of the Jelebu Tin Mining and Trading Company justify such, I am sure the sporting Editor will be the first to come forward like a man to acknowledge that he has unnecessarily, and without reason, run down and endeavoured to ridicule a *bona fide* concern and those connected with it."

Awaiting your reply.

I am &c.,  
WILLIAM HARTIGAN.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMOY, 24th May, 1889.

What has come over the dull and sleepy foreign residents of Amoy lately? What with athletic sports, theatrical entertainments, and the Seniors' Club rumpus, they must be going crazy; and to crown all, we are to have a Regatta on the 24th May.

Last Tuesday there was another meeting of the community in the Seamen's Club, with the same result, as before. The missionaries, being in possession will not let us have the old Seamen's Club, now being used as a Baby-farm. I send you the minutes of that meeting.

"Minutes of a Meeting of the Amoy Community, held in the Amoy Club, on the 14th May, 1889; re the Seamen's Club.

Present—Mr. Forrest, H.B.M. Consul, in the chair. H.I.G.M. Consul, Dr. Mertz, Messrs. Hadley, Nicholls, Hurley, Hughes, Carroll, Wilson, Lee Pek Gumi, T. W. Wright, Rosenbaum, Dunne, Harton, Greenhill, D.M. Wright, Marshall, Wadman, Lewis, FitzGibbon, Hempel, Hardling, Jenkins, Skrimshire, F.W. Bruce, Piehl, Hansen, Dr. Ringer and McDougall, and others, including the Captain of H.M.S. *Rattler* and several officers from the men-of-war in port.

The Chairman, referring to the management of the old Club, on a strictly temperance basis, said that it was notorious that spirits were sold at the Institution, and, in an instance, stated that on one occasion it had been necessary to send the British Constable, Mr. Lewis, to arrest two deserters, and that he (Mr. Lewis) had found them in an inner room at the Seamen's Club with a bottle of gin before them, which they promptly hurled at his head; the Chairman further said that he had no doubt that Mr. Lewis could bear witness to many similar scenes in the Club if necessary, and that generally speaking the so-called Temperance principles of the old Seamen's Club had proved little better than a farce.

Mr. Carrall then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hadley and carried unanimously: That if the present Committee of Management—Trustees so-called—of the Seamen's Club do not accede to the wishes of the community, the minutes of the general meetings of the community lately held at the Amoy Club, together with all the correspondence in reference to the Seamen's Club, be forwarded to the Presidents of the Boards of the above missionary gentlemen's respective Societies, with a view of ascertaining whether the attitude taken by the Club is acceptable to the wishes of the community.

Mr. Wright then proposed that the German Consul's name, and that of the senior naval officer's in port, be added to the Committee, which was done. As this entailed a slight alteration in rule 3, Mr. Wright proposed that the same be read as follows: That the working of the Club be entrusted to a Committee of not less than 5, or more than 7, &c., &c. This alteration was approved by the meeting.

Mr. Carrall then proposed that the subscriptions to the new institution already amounted to \$562 (applause), and, at the request of the Chairman, read the proposed design and constitution of the New Seamen's Club as follows:

1.—That the institution, which shall be open to all foreigners of the Naval and Mercantile Marine of all nations, be called, "The New Seamen's Club."

2.—That the design of the Club is to furnish seamen with a respectable place of resort when on shore in which rational refreshments, including beer and porter, but no spirits, will be procurable.

3.—That the working of the Club be entrusted to a Committee of not less than 3 or more than 5 members of the Community, who shall be directly responsible to the resident Community of Amoy; such Committee to be elected yearly at a General Meeting of the Community to be held every January, when the retiring Committee shall present their Report and Accounts for the past year.

4.—That the Captains of such men-of-war as may call at this Port, be asked to arrange with petty officers and crews of their ships, should they wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the Club, for the election of a Committee to keep order in the Club during the stay of their vessels in this Port.

5.—That the Committee of the Club be empowered to draw up such rules and regulations for the conduct of the Club, as they may consider necessary.

After some criticism as to the introduction of the word "New" into the title of the Club, the Chairman thought it would be better to adhere to the title proposed because they had not yet finished with the "Old" Seamen's Club and the so-called Trustees thereof.

The design and constitution were then put to the meeting, clause by clause, and unanimously carried.

Dr. MacDougall suggested that it should be definitely decided from what body the Committee should be elected, so as to prevent the Club ever falling again into the hands of the Missionaries.

Mr. D. M. Wright proposed and Dr. MacDougall seconded that the Committee shall consist of two Foreign Consuls and three lay members of the Community, and this was carried unanimously.

The following proposition by Mr. Hardling, seconded by Mr. Marshall, was then read:—

"That, as it appears from the Minutes of the Meeting of the supporters of the Seamen's Club held in the offices of Messrs. Tait & Co. on the 10th February, 1889, the building was 'permanently committed to the three Protestant Missions at Amoy, viz.: of the Reformed Church in America, of the London Missionary Society, and of the Presbyterian Church of England'; this meeting, seeing that two thirds of the Missions to whom the building was committed are British, does hereby request H.B.M. Consul to be kind enough to look carefully into the so-called Trust, and to endeavour to find out if it would not be possible to get the Committee of the three Missions to hand over their so-called Trust to the community, as they seem no longer able to conduct the institution for the benefit of sailors, and this meeting also hopes that the Consul for the United States will give the community his valuable assistance in this matter."

Mr. Forrest said that he could, no doubt, issue an injunction to the two British Missions, but that such a course would probably have the effect of throwing the whole Trust into the hands of the American Mission, when we should be worse off than before.

Mr. Hardling explained that he did not wish for any injunction to be issued, but merely that Her Majesty's Cons

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Limited, will hold the next Repository Sale at their New Auction Rooms, Queen's Road, on MONDAY NEXT, the 27th May, 1889, at 11 O'CLOCK, instead of as previously advertised.

The H. & H. C. Co., Ltd. hold Fortnightly Sales of every description of Property. Inclusive terms on all Unreserved Consignments 10 per cent. No charge for Storage. Goods may be sent in at any time.

Next Sale June 3rd.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.

Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [524]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,  
No. 241.

## Intimations.

### THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 25th May, at 10.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Managers.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [572]

### TUITION.

MISS EARLE attends daily, at Kowloon from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. for the purpose of giving instruction in the ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN LANGUAGES; also in MUSIC and DRAWING or NEEDLEWORK, to any one (Children or others) wishing for the same.

Terms, \$5 per month for each separate course of study.

Highest references.

Apply to

MISS EARLE.

38, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [592]

### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, MESSRS. AMADEE PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of MESSRS. AMADEE PRINCE & CO., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [518]

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on or after 1st May.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [473]

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned opened a PHOTOGRAPHIC Studio at Shamien, Canton, on the 8th moon of last year, and engaged one TANG MUN HING on the 10th moon, to canvas for business. This Tang was getting along all right; unexpectedly, however, on the 7th day of the 4th moon last he absconded, and has never returned since. Inquiries were at once made to see whether the outstanding accounts due to my Studio had been collected by this Tang; unfortunately this turned out to be too true. Now I have engaged another man to take up his place, and notice is hereby given that all money transactions relating to this Tang Mun Hing will have no connection with me. The Public please note.

MAN FONG,  
Photographer.  
Shamien, Canton, 17th May, 1889. [611]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED,  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL \$2,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND \$1,250,000.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK,  
Chairman,  
Hon. C. P. CHATER,  
Vice-Chairman,  
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.  
LEE SING, Esq.  
POON PONG, Esq.

#### BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estate Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [624]

#### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, £83,333-33-

EQUAL TO \$3,18,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YEK MOON, Esq.

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MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [658]

#### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOOLIN YUEN  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [552]

#### NOW READY.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the Hongkong Telegraph. With plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended Reclamation.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained at MESSRS. KELLY & WATSON, LTD.; MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S; and MR. W. BREWER.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1888.

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A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [624]

#### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

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LEE SING, Esq. LO YEK MOON, Esq.

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MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [658]

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WOOLIN YUEN  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [552]

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in the EASTERN SEAS,

by

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